

## SALE IS ORDERED OF ODELL MILLS

Large Concord Plant to Be Sold  
in Accordance with Agree-  
ment of Creditors.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
GREENSBORO, N. C., August 5.—  
Judge Boyd today, sitting in the Cir-  
cuit Court, signed a decree for the sale  
of the Odell Mills, at Concord, N. C.  
This sale is to be made by Caesar Cone,  
the receiver, in accordance with the  
agreements made by creditors of the  
Odell Company, representing debts to  
the amount of about \$390,000. The  
whole indebtedness, without interest,  
of the Odell Mills, as shown by the  
exhibits on file, is about \$450,000. Ac-  
cording to the arrangement, the credi-  
tors agreeing to the sale get first  
mortgage bonds, to be issued by the  
purchasers of the mills, in the full  
amount of their debts, to run for fifteen  
years. The creditors who have not  
consented to the arrangement will re-  
ceive their ratable proportion from the  
proceeds of the sale of the mills, after  
deducting expenses.

Morehead & Sapp, attorneys for P. R.  
Mattocks and C. B. Mattocks, general  
merchandise dealers, of High Point,  
trading as Mattocks Brothers, filed a  
voluntary petition in bankruptcy in  
the United States court this morning.  
Judge Boyd naming J. Ed. Kirkman, of  
High Point, as receiver. The liabilities  
are stated to be \$18,296.35 and the  
nominal assets are given at \$21,837.50.  
There is much surprise at the failure  
of this firm, which conducts one of  
the largest and most enterprising mer-  
cantile establishments in High Point.  
Poor collections and inability to realize  
on assets in time to meet pressing  
bills are understood to be the cause  
of the step taken by the firm.

### Extending Salisbury's Phone Service.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
SALISBURY, N. C., August 5.—Man-  
ager S. H. Wiley, of the Southern Bell  
Telephone Company, closed a deal to-  
day with the Lower Stone Telephone  
Company, whereby the latter consoli-  
dates with the Bell, and will be con-  
nected with the Salisbury exchange, of  
which Mr. Wiley has charge. The sys-  
tem taken over has eighty-five phones  
in use and twenty more will be added  
at Faith, where an exchange has been  
operated. Arrangements were also  
made to-day to place seventy-five new  
phones in Morgan, a prosperous sec-  
tion of Rowan county, thus bringing  
more than 200 new connections into  
Salisbury.

### TO ERECT BUILDING FOR COLORED DEAF AND DUMB

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 5.—  
E. Morgan, of this city, was to-day  
awarded the contract for constructing  
the main building for the new colored  
deaf, dumb and blind institution, to  
be located just outside of this city.  
Work on the building will begin at  
once. Hon. Harry R. Houston, of  
Hampton, was elected president of the  
board of visitors.

## PUTS MAN ABOVE THE CORPORATION

(Continued From First Page.)  
the members and which has kept them  
from taking some formal action with  
reference to the course of their former  
president.

Mr. Thomas C. Gordon, Jr., who is  
acting secretary-treasurer in the ab-  
sence of Mr. Minor, has registered sev-  
enty new members. There are now  
more than 200 on the ground, and a  
few more will come in to-morrow to  
witness the final proceedings.

The Man and the Corporation.  
Judge Lindsay's address this morning  
the morning session will take high rank  
among the notable addresses which  
have been delivered before the asso-  
ciation.

That it is decidedly detrimental to  
the welfare of the nation to continue  
the present day tendency to supplant the  
individual by the corporation was the  
assertion of the speaker. The evil,  
he held, was one within the power of  
the States to remedy. The States create  
the corporations and should discharge  
the further duty of regulating them.  
Their failure in this respect, he gave  
as the reason for the present national  
political issue of Federal control.

### Exercises Their Power.

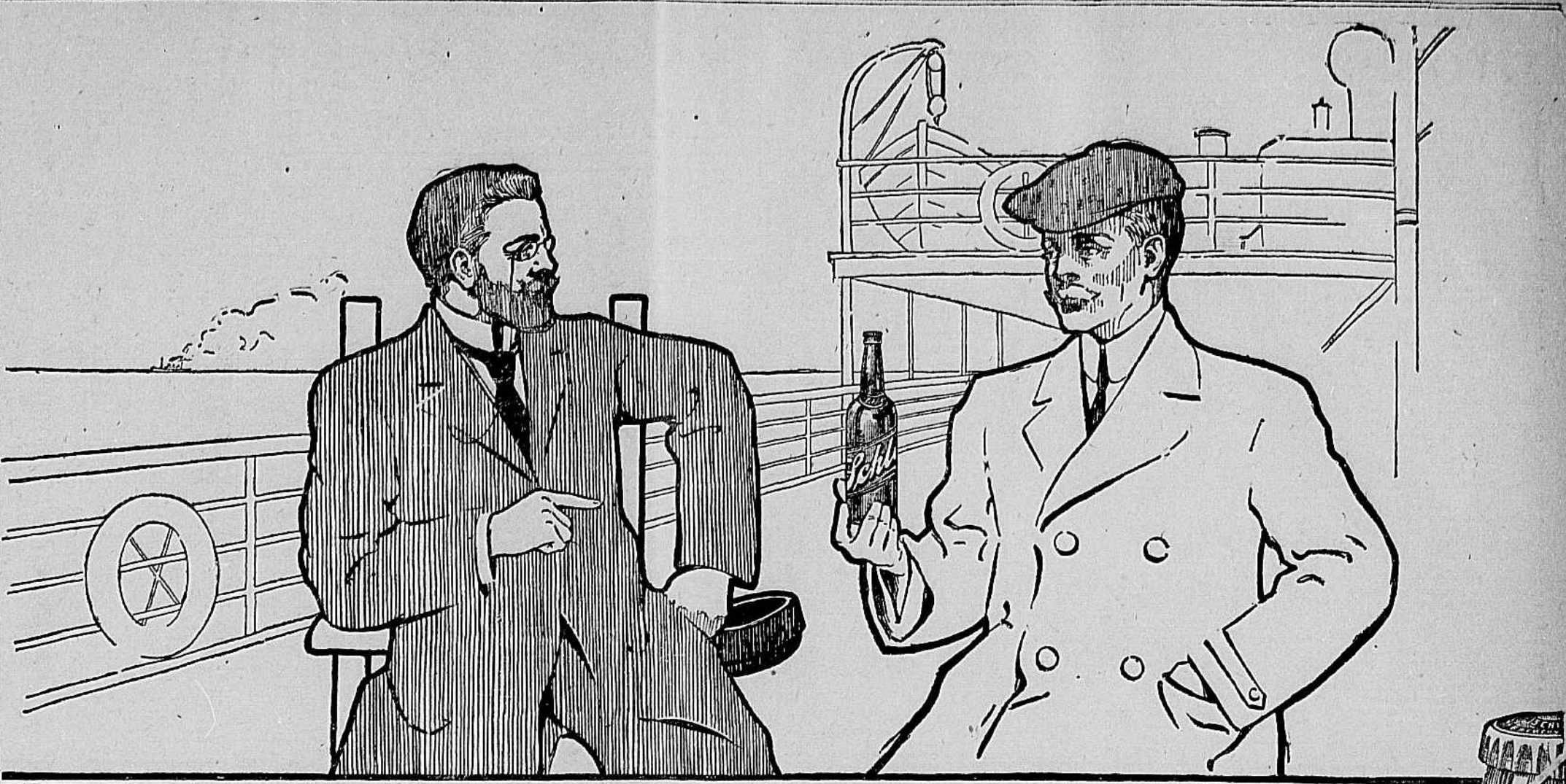
Concluding his masterful address,  
Judge Lindsay said:  
"Let the States derive corporations of  
their capacity for political corruption. Let  
the vast extent and power of modern com-  
binations be so reduced by the States as  
to keep their business within the lines of  
safety. Remove all grounds for fear that  
the rights of the people are in danger, or  
their hopes of success cut off by business  
systems that sacrifice the individual. Let all  
this be done by the States rather than at-  
tempted through Federal supervision, which  
during eighteen years for want of power has  
proved, if not a disastrous, certainly a dis-  
appointing failure."

"Let those governments which all concede  
have the power, proceed now to take up  
the work and carry it to a successful con-  
clusion. Then all may rejoice that the gov-  
ernments in immediate touch with the peo-  
ple have proved equal to the correction of  
their own mistakes, and to the solution of  
the problems now disturbing the public  
mind. This will maintain the dignity of  
the States, and in this way the propriety of  
their reservations of power will be vindic-  
ated."

"It was said by Madison, whilst the adop-  
tion of the Constitution was still uncertain,  
that 'the first and most material attach-  
ment of the people will be to the govern-  
ments of their respective States.'"

"A different theory, the reasons for which  
we need not consider or discuss, prevails in  
many quarters, but with action by the States  
according remedy for existing evils, the an-  
cient sentiment will be revived. There will  
be universal gratification that the State  
governments have shown themselves worthy  
of the first and most material attachment  
of the people. Respect and reverence for  
their dignity and power, which, since the  
will days of reconstruction have been measur-  
ably dormant, will return. We shall realize,  
as did the fathers, that the sovereignty  
of the States and the State's power, the  
rights reserved powers are not only consist-  
ent with, but indispensable to, the successful  
administration of the affairs of the whole  
people. The solution by the States of these

**TO-NIGHT**  
**Cascarets**  
BEST FOR THE BOWELS AND LIVER  
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP  
25c per box



# Doctors of Two Nations Agree as to the Benefits of Beer

*American Doctor:* To what, Doctor, do you attribute the success of the German people?

*German Doctor:* To one thing, my dear Doctor, just to their temperance.

*American:* But Doctor, we think of your people as heavy drinkers.

*German:* Ah, but the drink is beer. While other nationalities have their wines, whiskies and vodkas con-  
taining large percentages of alcohol and very little food value, we stick to our beer with its  
nourishing barley and tonical hops and only 3½% alcohol.

*American:* You say only 3½% alcohol as though that ingredient were not beneficial.

*German:* I do not mean it in that sense. We find alcohol has a food and stimulating value when the pro-  
portion is not too great. The danger is in overstimulation, impossible when the percentage is so  
small as in beer.

*American:* Perhaps the superiority of your people may be due to the superiority of your beers.

*German:* Don't mistake there. We are strong admirers of your Schlitz Beer. It evidences the care used in  
its brewing. Its full rich flavor brings to you the taste of the barley and the hops, so often lost in  
the different processes. It has the sparkle and life, too, due to a perfect yeast. The freedom from  
germs shows careful sterilization. The fact that it does not cause biliousness proves its perfect lagering,  
or aging as you say.

*American:* That is splendid, Doctor. I have been using Schlitz Beer in my practice, prescribing it where my  
patients needed an easily digested food which has some tonic value. Especially beneficial, I have found  
it, after surgical operations where the stomach refused to retain other food. Also in cases where the  
patient was not inclined to drink enough to flush the system of its waste.

*German:* When you Americans generally appreciate these benefits of beer, then may the Fatherland take heed  
or your country will outstrip us as we have our neighbors; but good progress to you and the  
temperance work of Schlitz, The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

# Schlitz

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.  
Common Beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.  
To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded Schlitz.

Phone 3113  
SCHLITZ BREWERY COMPANY,  
928 W. Broad Street,  
RICHMOND.

# The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

vexatious problems will decide the contest  
between 'the man' and 'the corporation.' The  
victory will be with 'the man.' He will be  
rehabilitated with all the attributes of  
American citizenship. He will resume the  
character of master. The corporation will  
take and hold the place of servant. The  
general government will continue to be sup-  
ported in all its constitutional vigor. The  
rights and powers of the State governments  
will henceforth be relied on for the admin-  
istration of our home concerns, and regar-  
ded as the surest bulwark against anti-re-  
publican tendencies.

"The general and state governments in  
their constitutional form and equilibrium  
will each be upheld, and principles and prac-  
tices of administration favorable to state  
perity and security recognized and applied."  
Effect of the War.  
"There is a disposition with some to hope  
for nothing from State action. They as-  
sume that the War Between the States es-  
tablished the principle that the general  
government is the final judge of its own  
power, and that the augmentation of that  
power constitutes 'the most substantial rea-  
son to hope for relief.' Civil War termi-  
nated the controversies that led to its pro-  
clamation. Its results, in many respects,  
were as unexpected by the victors as they  
were disastrous to the vanquished, but wars  
are not fought to establish principles. The  
Civil War restored the Union, but did not  
establish a principle antagonistic to the  
fundamental theory on which that Union  
was called into existence. Federal and State

jurisdiction remain separate and distinct."

After quoting from decisions of the Su-  
preme Court bearing upon the question of pub-  
lic sentiment, including the adoption of the  
thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amend-  
ments, Judge Lindsay continued:  
"We thus see that the friends of con-  
stitutional government have much reason  
to hope that the Supreme Court will con-  
fess to condemn attempts by the general  
government to absorb rights and powers re-  
served by the States. That court since the  
Civil War has been the defender and pro-  
tector of these reserved rights and powers."  
"When the Federal Congress attempted  
to tax the salaries of State judges the Su-  
preme Court decided the act to be uncon-  
stitutional, saying that the separate and inde-  
pendent conditions of the States is so indis-

pensable that without them the general  
government itself would disappear from the  
family of nations.

"If the State governments at present  
are not representative in their character, let  
the people make them so. Fill the offices  
of State—executive, legislative and judicial—  
with the best and wisest and most patriotic  
citizens, and State positions will regain the  
honor and dignity once attaching to them,  
and we shall again see United States Sena-  
tors and Cabinet officers giving up those  
high places to enter the service of their  
States and to assist them in fulfilling the  
high and responsible duties assigned to them  
by the Constitution. When that auspicious  
time shall come—and we indulge the hope it  
is not far away—State pride will once again  
become a prevailing sentiment, and within

their constitutional spheres the dignity and  
majesty of the States will no longer be  
treated with an indifference bordering on  
contempt.

"The general recognition of the extent  
and importance of the powers and authority  
of the State governments, re-established  
States, which in the earlier days of the re-  
public imparted strength to the Union, gave  
character to and secured favor for the Con-  
stitution, and its distribution of powers will  
come to their own again."  
Then Virginia, the Mother of States and  
Statesmen who once pointed the way, if she  
did not shape the destiny of the republic,  
will no longer permit the reflections of  
time shall come—and we indulge the hope it  
is not far away—State pride will once again  
become a prevailing sentiment, and within  
she at one time was the most potent of all,

Virginia, the colony which stood first in re-  
sisting the parliamentary usurpations of  
Great Britain, and the first by public act to  
espouse the resolution of independence; Vir-  
ginia, in whose ancient capital city the first  
popular legislative assembly in America held  
its sittings, in whose bosom rest all their  
mortal of its Presidents of the United  
States; and Kentucky, her eldest daughter,  
the first Commonwealth erected west of the  
Alleghenies—these two, Virginia and Ken-  
tucky, will resume the places they were  
once accustomed to hold; the representative  
American Commonwealths, the brightest  
stars in the constellation which adorns and  
constitutes part of the emblem of power, the  
glory and the freedom of the men and wo-  
men of the great American republic."

G. A. B.

